

Where the active galaxies live: a panchromatic view of radio-AGN in the AKARI-NEP field

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Abstract. We study the host galaxy properties of radio sources in the AKARI-North Ecliptic Pole (NEP) field, using an ensemble of multi-wavelength datasets. We identify both radio-loud and radio-quiet AGN and study their host galaxy properties by means of SED fitting. We investigate the relative importance of nuclear and star-formation activity in radio-AGN and assess the role of radio-AGN as efficient quenchers of star-formation in their host galaxies.

Keywords. galaxies: active, galaxies: evolution, galaxies: starburst

1. The Project and Results

We construct broad-band SEDs (UV to $24\mu\text{m}$; Fig. 1) for 48 radio sources at 1.5GHz with optical spectra in the AKARI-NEP field ([1]). Following [2], we fit an AGN and a starburst component additively to each SED. The fractional contribution and luminosities of both components are derived.

We see a trend for decreasing contribution of active nuclei with increasing radio luminosity (3σ difference between lowest and highest luminosity bins; Fig. 1). The most radio-loud systems show hints for lower star-formation activity than otherwise expected.

References

- [1] Lee H.M., Kim S.J., Im M., *et al.* 2009, *PASJ*, 61, 375
- [2] Ruiz A., Miniutti G., Panessa F., & Carrera F. J. 2010, *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, 515, 99

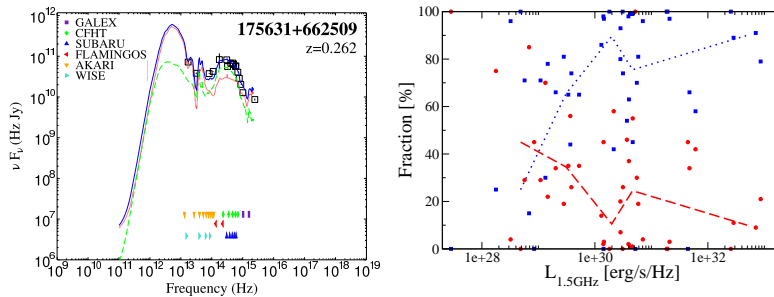


Figure 1. Example SED (left). Fractional contribution of AGN (red) and starburst (blue) components versus radio luminosity (right), for individual (symbols) and average values (lines).